country. These find expression with a naïveté; peculiarly English in the papers of which the Pall Mall Gazette is a good example. It rebukes the Kaiser for practically instructing the troops to massacre the Chinese and says "a massacre, while it may be defended after the event, can never be justified in anticipation." There is a whole volume of explanation of the English character and the estimation wherein Englishmen are held by some of their Continental neighbors in that one sentence.

## BRITISH VOLUME ON CHINA.

Correspondence Shows That the Danger in the Boxer Movement Was Realized.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 28.—The Foreign Office to-day published a volume of correspondence relating to China. The despatches cover a period from Jan. 4 to June 13 and apparently show that the British Government and Sir Claude MacDonald, the Minister at Pekin, correctly gauged from the first the gravity of the Boxer movement and the terrible consequences that were bound to follow the weakness and duplicity of the Chinese Government. On the other hand, Count Muravieff, the late Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed the opinion on June 20 that the crisis would be over in a fortnight. The Count died suddenly on

The despatches show that most other Governments took an optimistic view of the situation, which is strange reading now that the storm has burst. For instance, on May 23 Ambassador Scott at St. Petersburg telegraphed to Lord Salisbury as follows:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is apparently satisfied by a telegram just received from Pekin that further pressure is rendered unneceseary by the Chinese Government at last taking sufficiently energetic measures in regard to my

The correspondence discloses that the coditions on which Japan undertook to send 20,000 men to China were that she should be protected from complications and reasonably indemnified for her outlay of money and men. Lord Salisbury telegraphed to Tokio on July 6 as follows: "In the circumstances we are prepared to undertake this financial responsibility since a fatal expenditure of time would result from international negotiations. Japan was urged to send a large force.

In his note of July 6 Lord Salisbury apparently summarized England's immediate policy thus: "Her Majesty's Government wish to draw a sharp distinction between immediate operations, which may still be in time to save the legations, and any ulterior operation which may be undertaken. We may leave to future consideration all questions as to the latter."

The correspondence also gives the text of the appeal of the Chinese Emperor to Queen Victoria asking for intervention. The appeal is dated Pekin, July 3, and bigins with a discourse on the commercial relations of England and China, whose merchants during the last few decades it says, have maintained relations "as harmenious as if they had both been members of the same family." The Emperor's appeal then went on to say that complications had arisen, mutual distrust had been engendered. and the situation had become worse. It was felt that if China were not supported in maintaining her position, foreign nations looking on so large and populous a country, rich in natural resources, might be tempted to exploit or despoil it. Perhaps they might differ among themselves respecting their conflicting interests China was now engaged, the Emperor said in raising men and means to cope with these eventualities which had arisen with the other treaty Powers. The Emperor concludes by describing the appeal as a frank exposure of what is nearest his heart.

#### GERMANY URGES EARLY ADVANCE. Powers Ought to Try to Save Foreigners to Pekin Even at Some Risk.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. COLOGNE, July 28.—The Berlin corresponden of the Gazette says in a despatch to that paper to-day that "the latest news imposes the duty on the Powers to seriously consider the possibility of saving the Europeans who may be alive at Pekin, and to push forward the advance lelay even though it be risky. At agreement in regard to the chief commander ought to be reached immediately. Each Power should place any objection arising from political considerations in the background."

"Thus enly," concludes this clearly inspired despatch, "can a practical result be obtained swiftly and surely."

## FEARS OF PAMINE IN CHINA. Crops Have Failed-Anger of the Governor of

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 28 .- A despatch from Shangha of yesterday's date says that when the Governor of the province of Shansi received telegram from the Powers notifying him that local officials would be held responsible for the safety of foreigners he became furious and threatened to behead the manager of the telegraph office and destroy the wires.

Fears of a famine are causing uneasing parts of China. The crops have failed in Chili province and the inhabitants have been attracted to Tientsin owing to reports that relief is being distributed there.

## THE ALARM AT SHANGHAL. French Settlement There Preparing for

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 29.—A despatch from Shanghai says that the French settlement there is assum

ne a state of defence A Foochow despatch of July 26 says the attitude of the populace is threatening. The Italian second-class cruiser Fieremos

and the Austran armor-clad Kalserin Maria Theresa have arrived at Hong Hong on their way to the north.

A Berlin despatch says the hospital ship Gera and three powerful torpedo gunboats have left Wilhelmshaven for China.

#### PERIN NEWS BY SECRET CHANNEL Italy's Request Brings This Statement From the Acting Viceroy of Canton.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 28 .-- A despatch from Hone Kong of vesterday's date says the Italian Consul on Thursday requested the acting Vicercy of Canton to communicate a message to Marqu Raggi, the Italian Minister at Pekin, and obtain a renly in a matter that was known only to the Consul and the Marquis. The Viceroy to-day replied that it was impossible to grant the request. It was beyond his power since all messages from Pokin were received by secret means through the Governor of Shantung.

## FEELS SURE THAT ENVOYS ARE SAFE Statement of the Chinese Minister in London

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 28. The secretary of the Chinese Embassy in an interview this morning declared that Sir Chih Chen to Feng Luh, the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, had direct nformation from Pekin that the Ministers were to be escorted to Tieutsin. The Minister, the secretary said, was still absolutely certain of the safety of the foreign representatives at the Chinese conital.

## BOXER PLACARDS IN CANTON.

People Urged to Rise and Slaughter Chinese Officials and Foreigners.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 28 .- A despatch from Hong Kong says Canton has been placarded with appeals to the people to rise and slaughter the Chinese officials and the foreigners. There has been some pillusing in Shamien, one of the suburbs. Otherwise the city is quiet.

## French Admiral's Confidence

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. PARIS, July 28. In an interview to-day Admiral Pottier, who is to command the French naval forces in Chinese waters, said that he thought the same plan which he adopted in Crete would carry him through successfully in

WASHINGTON LOSING HOPE.

PESSIMISTIC VIEW NOW TAKEN OF THE SITUATION IN PEKIN.

Official Who Clings to the Hope That the Foreign Ministers Are Alive-The Govern-Definite News Regarding Their Fate WASHINGTON, July 28.-In regard to the situation at Pekin, it has been manifest for several weeks that the pessimistic view has been uppermost in the minds of Oovernment officials. Up to July 20, when the alleged Conger message was received, there were few men of prominence connected with the Administration who believed with any degree of confidence that the foreigners in Pekin had escaped massacre. The receipt of that message caused opinion to change somewhat although at no time was it considered to be altogether reliable. "I accept it as authentic with proper reservations," said Secretary Hay on the day the message came. "I am not so old as to believe that I cannot be fooled." But even this qualified view of hopefulness has now apparently given way to the feeling that if the Ministers and those in their care are alive they have been spared by what amounts to miracle. Secretary Long is probably the only man of high official position who clings enaciously to the hope that the foreigners are still living.

In the Washington despatch to THE SUN an effort has been made to show what might be regarded as the opinion of the Government concerning affairs at Pekin. But with high officials possessed of different ideas it has been hard to determine exactly what constituted official opinion. Where one high officer of the Administration was hopeful another was not, and each had good reasons for clinging to his opinion. It was only when policies were determined that it was possible to say with certainty what was the Government' position, and even then the men who agreed with a particular line of policy did so in several instances because they were desirous of taking advantage of every chance that presented itself of succoring the foreigners in the Chinese capital, and not because their opinion as to the Pekin situation had changed. For example, the Secretary of State telegraphe the alleged Conger message to the United State Ambassadors in Europe, with instructions invite suggestions from the Governments which they were accredited as to whether was worthy of being used as a basis for militar action. This was in effect a hint to those Gov ernments to agree to expedite the movement against Pekin. While this action constituted policy of the United States, it did not neces sarily mean that those who were parties to i adoption believed that the Conger messag was genuine. They were merely following what they conceived to be a proper course their lack of knowledge that the message w spurious.

With the passage of several weeks of doubts and hopes and fears, when pessimism has been uppermost part of the time and optimism for the rest, the officials who determine the policies of the Government have, generally speaking, apparently settled down into a state that cannot be described as that of either hope or fear. Fom the conversations that THE SUN reporter has had with these officials he is inclined to believe that there is a little more fear than there is hope concerning the safety of the Ministers and their countrymen and country women. But the despatches that come from Chinese officials and from other sources telling one day of the massacre of the Ministers and another of their safety are not affecting the Government authorities in Washington as they did at first. Some of the authorities say "this sounds reasonable," or "that appears doubtful," but none of them believes that the recent despatches, official or otherwise, have the slightest value in enabling the Government to determine the exact situation in Pekin The latast news accepted as authentic was contained in the letters written by Minister Conger and Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, on July 4, and there is a disposition to regard as authentic the news telegraphed to the German Government by a former servent of the murdered Von Ketteler, who claims to have left Pekin on July 9, that th other Ministers were alive on that date.

The Government's position, as shown by the attitude of most of its high officials, is therefore one of waiting, with hardly a Cabinet officer willing to venture the prediction that the Ministers are alive or that they are dead. Their idea is that speculation is useless. In their present state of mind they regard the despatches received to-day about conditions at Pekin as of passing interest only, as all come originally from Chinese sources. The assurances given to Mr. Fowler, the United States Consul at Chefoo, by the Governor of Shantung, that the Ministers are safe, are regarded as more gloomy than otherwise, as Governor Yuan, in giving them, entirely ignored the request of the foreign Admirals at Taku, on which they were based, that they be placed in communication with the Ministers. Even less nterest was shown in a despatch from Robert McWade, United States Consul at Canton, say ing that Tak, the acting Viceroy there, had given him assurances that the foreigners were alive and well on July 24. If these despatches have any value at all it is in the effect proof of their untruthfulness will have on the future of the Chinese Empire and on the personal fortunes of Yuan, the Governor of Shantung, Sheng, the Director of Rail ways and Telegraphs; and other active disseminators of news pur-

porting to come from Pekin. On account of its discovery that Sheng and Yuan knew the contents of the cipher message to Secretary Hay, signed with the name of the American Minister at Pekin, the Government may find itself in a position of quite as much doubt if an answer is returned in cipher to the second telegram sent by Mr. Hay to Mr. Conger. Unless that despatch contains comething to show conclusively that only Mr. Conger could have signed it there will remain open the question of its authenticity. Consequently there is not much hope that the situation will be cleared by the receipt of a second cipher message unless the State Department adopted means to show beyond a shadow of a doubt that it could have been written by, Mr. Conger alone.

In the imperial edict presented to the State Department to-day by Minister Wu Ting fang. the Chinese Government has committed itself further than ever before in regard to its claim of extending protection to the Ministers. It asserts that it is supplying the Ministers with vegetables, fruit and provisions. Why, therefore, it is asked in official circles, if the imperial authorities are able to do this, cannot they permit the Ministers to communicate with their Governments? Even Chinese suberfuge can hardly get away from that question. and it is believed that the State Department will take steps, if it has not already done so o make the Chinese prove their assertion in the edict by placing it in communication with Min ister Conger. In a measure the answer of the President to the appeal for mediation signed with the name of the Emperor of China applies this test, the President having made his consent to mediate conditional on the establishment of full and free communication be tween the Powers and their Ministers in Pekin. The opinion was pretty generally expressed

among officials of the Government to-day that the Chinese authorities cannot longer evade fulfilling their international obligations, and that the day of reckoning is fast approaching. Either the United States Government must be placed in communication with Minister Conger. if he be alive, very soon, or China must be regarded as playing a game of deception. What will follow conviction that gross deceit has been practised cannot be predicted at this time. The Government intends to do nothing radical until it has every reason to adopt radical course. It prefers to learn definitely the actual conditions at Pekin, but it canno wait much longer for that. It does not desire war with the Chinese Empire, but it will meet that issue if necessity arises. Should there be no communication established be-

tween the Ministers and their Governments. and the allies meet with much opposition from Chinese troops in the campaign against Pekin, war, in the opinion of men of affairs here, is inevitable. The officials feel confident that some of the European countries will abandon cretary Long Is About the Only High their present conservative policy if that opposition is such as to indicate that the Chinese Government is resisting the allied forces.

ADVANCE ON PEKIN DELAYED. The Allies Are Likely to Wait Until Aug. 15

for Re-enforce ments. WASHINGTON, July 28 .- All hope that the allied forces will begin the movement on Pekin on July 30, the date set by the foreign commanders, has been abandoned here, and the

officials do not look for the forward movemen to begin until the middle of August. In his despatches of the past few days Admiral Remey has told of the latest decisions of the command ers, based on information that the Chinese army was moving to Pekin. He says it is understood that for that reason the commanders had decided to await until they had been heavily reënforced, and it is now admitted openly that there is not the slightest belief here that this decision will be changed so as to have the advance begin before Aug. 15.

Much disappointment is manifested in official cirles over Remey's statement that only 28,000 foreign troops are on Chinese soil. It was supposed that about 40,000 had arrived. Since Admiral Remey's message was written about 10,000 British troops are supposed to have reached Taku, and these, with the Sixth Cavalry, the Fourteenth Infantry, Battery F of the Fifth Artillery and 250 marines, which must be at Tientsin by this time, will bring the number of foreign forces to date up to about

## FOREIGNERS IN SHANGRAI.

There Are 6.774, of Whom 562 Are Americans and 2.691 British.

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- Consul-General Goodlow sends to the State Depar ment from Shanghai, June 22, 1900, a statement of the foreign population of that city on May 28, 1900 (exclusive of those living in the French settlement). The total, compared with that for 1895, is:

					1900.
British				*****	2,691
Portuguese					
Japanese					736
American					562
German					5.25
Fren: h					176
Spanish					111
Austrian and	Hung	arian			83
Danish					
Swedish					
Italian	******		*****		60
Russian			*****		47
Norweglan					45
Turkish					
Dutch					40
Swiss	*******				37
Belgian	*******				22
Greek					6
Peruvian		******			2
Brazilian		******			3
Indian					296
Mantla and M					157
Persian					2
Corean					
All other					7

. 6.774 4.684 Of the British adults in 1900 1,182 were men. 721 were women and 788 children. There were 231 American men, 183 women and 148 children; 295 German men, 115 women and 105 children.

### TRANSPORTING TROOPS.

Three Companies to Be Brought From Cuba to Governors Island-Active Recruiting.

The transport Sedgwick sailed yesterday or Cuba and on its return trip will bring to New York a battalion of the Eleventh United States Infantry and the Fifth United States Cavalry. The Sedgwick will first touch at Mayaguez and take on the cavalry and then proceed to Ponce and San Juan, where the infantry soldiers are stationed. On the arrival of the Sedgwick in New York three of the infantry companies will be sent to Gov-ernors Island and the other to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. The cavalry will be sent to Fort

The transport Rawlins, which sailed Friday and the Crook, which probably will be able o sail next Tuesday or Wednesday, will bring back eight companies of the First United

States Infantry. Bids will be opened next week by Col. Amos 8. Kimball, U. S. A., Assistant Quartermaster-General and United States Depot Master in New York, for the transportation of these companies to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where the regiment will be recruited to its full strength for service in China.

Col. Kimbali, who was served with papers last week in a suit for \$300,000 damages brought by the Philippines Company against him and two officers of the International Express Company, who alleged that the defendant had conspired to indure their business in the transportation of Government freight to the Philippines, said yesterday that he had heard onthing more about the suit since the proceedings last Wednesday in the Supreme Court. He also declared that he had received no communication from Washington about the matter and had heard of no proposed investigation of the charges. He refused to discuss them had heard of no proposed investigation the charges. He refused to discuss them.

## CHINESE FINANCIAL ITEM.

Pawnshops in Kashing Said to Be Calling Their Loans.

Advices were reported to have been receive in this city vesterday that the banks at Kashing China, had begun to call in their loans in expectation of serious trouble. The banks referred to, it was explained, however, by local bankers familiar with China, are really nothing more than pawnshops, which are conducted on a small scale, with meagre capital. China has no banking system and any one with a little capital can run a bank. Kashing is a manufacturing town about fifteen miles from Shanghai. It has three or four banks of the character stated. A representative of the Hong



**Furrows** A farmer is known by his furrow as "the carpenter is known by his chips." It takes a firm hand and a true eye to turn a straight furrow. No wonder the farmer wears out, spite of exercise and fresh air. One day's work on the farm would tire many a trained athlete. And the farmer works hardest of all. The first up and the last to bed, feeding his team before he feeds himself, his work is practically never done. Why does not the farmer treat his own body as he treats the land he cultivates? He puts back in phosphate what he takes out in crops, or the land would grow poor. The farmer should put back into his body the vital elements exhausted by labor. If he does not, he will soon complain of "poor health." The great value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is in its vitalizing power. It gives strength to the stomach, life to the lungs, purity to the blood. It supplies Nature with the substances by which she builds up the body, just as the farmer supplies Nature with the substances that build up the crops.

the substances that build up the crops.

"I write to tell you of the great benefit I received from the use of Dr. Fierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mr. G. B. Bird, of Byrnside, Putnam Co., W. Va. "It cured me of a very bad case of indigestion associated with torpid liver. Before I began the use of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I had no appetite could not sleep nor work but very little. The little that I ate did not agree with me, bowels constipated, and life was a misery to me. I wrote to Dr. Pierce giving the symptoms, and asked for advice, the advised me to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery' so I began the use of it and after taking four bottles I feit so well that I went to work; but soon got worse, so I again began the use of it but soon got worse, so I again began the use of it and used it about eight weeks longer, when I was permanently cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Use them when you require a pill.

PAO-TING-FU MASSACRE.

REPORT THAT MISSIONARIES THERE ARE DEAD CONFIRMED.

An Unsigned Cablegram Received That Tells of Their Massacre, but a Slight Hope Still Remains—Missionaries in Hunan Have Fled and Are Safe, According to Report. The following unsigned cablegram, supposed

to have been sent by an official at Shanghai, was received yesterday at the office of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions: Simcoxes, Hodges, Taylor, Mackey; other

nissions seven; massacred Pao-ting-fu, July 8. Nanking, Hunan missionaries all at Shangnai or Japan. This cablegram confirms the news contained

in Consul-General Goodnow's despatch received at Washington. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the secretaries

of the Presbyterian Board, referring to the despatch, said: "While such an announcement has been painfully anticipated for some time. nevertheless, such a positive statement was a shock and caused the deepest sorrow. Still the secretaries feel that there is still a ray of hope, believing that too much faith should not be placed in the conflicting rumors emanating from Shanghai. Miss Maud Mackey, M. D. is known to be in Pekin and not in Pao-ting-fu and probabilities point to Chinese sources of information. These facts give the secretaries cause for belief that the cable message may not be true. In the faint hope of better news, the secretaries immediately cabled to the Rev. George F. Fitch of Shanghai, directing him promptly to cable the authority for the state-

George F. Fitch of Shanghai, directing him promptly to cable the authority for the statement that the Pao-ting-fu missionaries have been murdered. Until a reply is received the board will not give up all hope.

The Presbyterian mission at Pao-ting-fu was established in 1893, and during the seven years has attained a remarkable growth. The Rev. F. E. Simcox had charge of the church at Man-Cheng, thirteen miles from Pao-ting-fu, and Mrs. Simcox conducted a day school for girls. Dr. Taylor was at the head of the Pao-ting-fu dispensary, which administered to 13,759 patients last year.

Miss Mackey, to whom reference was made in the despatch, is supposed by the board to have gone to Pekin at the beginning of the disturbances. She is a native of Evanston, Ill., and is 28 years old. She left her home in Los Angeles. Cal., last year to enter the China mission field.

While the Shanghai despatch conveyed sad news to the board concerning the Pao-ting-fu missionaries, it afforded great relief for the safety of the Presbyterian missionaries at Nanking, a station on the Yang-tse-Kiang River, ninety miles from its mouth. The board has a large representation of missionaries at Nanking and the work of the mission there included the supervision of seven day schools and several hospitals. Stationed there were the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Leaman, the Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Drummond, the Rev. and Mrs. T. W. Houston, the Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Crozier, the Rev. Du Bois S. Morris, the Rev. Edwin C. Lobenstine, Mrs. L. S. Abbey, Miss E. E. Dresser and Miss A. L. Howe, all of whom, if the despatch is authentic, are safe.

The Foreign Missonary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church also has large missions at Nanking. Dr. H. K. Carroll, a secretary of the board said yesterday that although he had believed the Nanking missionaries safe all along now he was reassured by the cable received by the Presbyterian Board. The Methodist missionaries, who were stationed at Nanking and zer now reported safe, are the Rev. and Mrs. Edward James, the Rev.

Wilson.

The American Board of Foreign Missions (Congregational) has not as yet received any information from its missionaries in Shansi, although several efforts have been made to reach them by cablegrams. The Presbyterian Board daily expects definite news from the island of Hainan, where, at Nodoa, the missionaries were reported massacred. At Kiung-chow the board has a large mission with a working force of ten foreign missionaries and a number of native helpers.

### SHENG ADMITS THIS MASSACRE. Confirms the Killing of Missionaries at Pao-

Ting-fu. Specia' Calle Despatch to THE SUN. BRUSSELS, July 28 .- A despatch from Shanghai of to-day's date to M. Favereau, the Be gian Minister of Foreign Affairs, says that Sheng, the Director of Railways and Telegraphs, announces that all the missionaries at Pao-ting-fu have been massacred.

It is possible that the members of the Chinese Government will retire to Tinan-fu if the allies march to Pekin. The Belgian missionaries in eastern Mon-

golia are safe and can hold out for a long time.

#### TRIED TO GET OUT OF PEKIN. Attempt of Mrs. Woodward and Daughter.

Missionaries, to Get Away on June 10. CHICAGO, July 28,-M. S. Woodward of Evanston received a letter to-day from his wife and daughter. Methodist missionaries at Pekin, China. The letter was written on June 11 and sent by courier to Tientsin and mailed June 14. In the communication Mrs. Woodward tells of an attempt made by the missionaries to escape from Pekin on June 10.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Woodward and daughter, accompanied by Secretary Bainbridge of the American legation, started for the railway station. They were guarded by a detail of four soldiers. After much diffiby a detail of four soldiers, after much dis-culty they reached the station, but to their great disappointment discovered that the Boxers had torn up the rails for several miles and that it would be impossible to leave town, On the way back to the legation the little party was attacked several times by strolling bands of beligerent batives.

The attempt to get away from the city was

was attacked several times by strolling bands of belligerent natives.

The attempt to get away from the city was made on advice of United States MinisterConger, who appeared to fear for the safety of the missionaries. That evening word was received that the Boxers had burned all the railway pridges between Pekin and Tientsin and that the telegraph poles had been torn down and every means of communication cut off. Mrs. Woodward says the missionaries were being cared for at the United States legation under a guard of twenty soldiers. She tells of a report received in Pekin to the effect that the allied forces had seized a train at Tientsin and that a small army composed of English, Russian, German and Japanese troops under the direction of Commander McCalla had started to relieve Pekin. She expresses hope that they will be rescued, and says that the legations were well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

In closing Mrs. Woodward says:

munition.

In closing Mrs. Woodward says:

We feel confident that we will be rescued
In fact, we are assured that everything possible
will be done by our Government and the othe
Christian nations to relieve us immediately."

## TROOPS SAIL FOR CHINA.

The Hancock Takes 500 Marines and Four Batteries of the Third Artillery. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28 .- A great growd gave an enthusiastic send-off to the transport Hancock this afternoon as she steamed away from the wharf for her long voyage to (hing The Hancock anchored in the stream, however, and will not sail until early to-morrow morning. She carries 500 marines and four batteries o the Third Artillery, 475 men. The marines are Company A from Brooklyn, Company C from Boston, Company D from Washington and Company B from Annapolis, and the batterie are A. O. I and E. There are also on board 391 recruits for various branches of the service. The vessel is in charge of Capt. Bradley,

Quartermaster, among the passengers is Major Hugh J. Gallagher, who goes as Chief Commissary on Gen. Chaffee's staff. Last night Capt. Bradley of the Hancock was presented with a large silver loving cup, given to him by members of the Philippines. Commission in recognition of his courtesy during the last voyage of the Hancock, when he took the commission to Manila. Prohibit Exportation of Arms to China. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ANTWERP, July 28.-D spite protests made

y manufacturers, the Belgian Government has

decided to prohibit the exportation of arms to China. ROME, July 28 .- The Italian Government has issued an edict prohibiting the exportation of arms or ammunition to China.

#### Missionaries in Central China District to Withdraw to Shanghal.

CINCINNATI, July 28 -Missionaries of the denomination called the Christians in Central China were cabled orders from headquarters in Cincinnati to-day to withdraw in case of danger to Shanghai, where there is a fleet to protect

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ever great, can approach. "Every one who wishes to hear absolutely faultless, free from any kind of nervousness, piano-playing, should buy a Pianola.

"It is perfection."

YUAN SAYS MINISTERS ARE WELL. The Governor of Shantung Telegraphs to That

Effect to Consul Fowler at Chefoo. WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Secretary of State has received the following despatch from Mr. Fowler, the American Consul at Chefoo, dated at midnight on the 26th:

"This morning, by request of the allied Admirals, I wired to the Governor (supposed to be the Governor of Shantung) their wish to get news from Ministers themselves. The Governor now replies: 'Have received to-day edict from Emperor saying that the Ministers are well. They are sending provisions to the legations. Am confident Ministers out of distress and request you (Fowler) transmit this preliminary announcement to Admirals. Signed Yuan, Governor."

A later despatch from Mr. Fowler, dated A. M. the 27th, to the State Department is as

"Another telegram from Governor: 'Have just received Imperial edict 24th, saving various Ministers, excepting German, are well: and some days ago had supplied provisions to legations. Am satisfied Ministers out of distress. Signed Yuan, Governor.

Mini ter Wu Ting-fang received a despatch ast night from the Chinese Minister in London. who received it from Director of Telegraphs Sheng, transmitting an imperial decree, issued July 24, saying that the foreign Ministers, with the exception of Baron Von Ketteler, were safe and unharmed. The following is a part of

"Au imperial degree, dated the 28th of the sixth moon (July 24), says it is fortunate that all the foreign representatives, with the excep- nent of "militarism," has expressed himself as their ground until the Americans were within on of Baron von Ketteler, have found safety and are unharmed. Provisions, in the shape of vegetables and fruits, &c., are to be supplied to he legations in order to show our courtesy." Minister Wu denied that he had any other information, and said he did not expect to hear from Mr. Conger in reply to his last inquiry

#### until to-morrow or Monday. AMBASSADOR TOWER'S VISIT. Will Start for Canton on Monday to Confer

With the President. PHILADELPHIA, July 28.-Charlemagne ower, United States Ambassador to Russia, who was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night by Joseph C. Darlington, President of the Union League, at the latter's home in Haverford, came to the city early this morning in company with Mr. Darlington, and after exchanging greetings with a few friends at the Broad street station, left for Atlantic City. He will remain there until Monday, when he will go to Canton to confer with President McKinley regarding the serious conditions in China, in which the Russian Government is

particularly interested. "I have an appointment with President McKinley for Tuesday," Mr. Tower said, "and it will necessitate my leaving Philadelphia

The Ambassador would not express any opin on as to the possible safety of Minister Conger "It would be entirely out of place for me to rive an opinion one way or another." said the Ambassador. "However, I do not hesitate to say that, in all matters pertaining to the sitnation in China, the attitude of the United States has been one of great dignity and strength. Our Government has been in thorough accord with the other great Powers and has, no doubt, contributed very largely in maintaining the identity of interests between all nations in the purpose of restoring
peace in China and in protecting the lives and
property of our citizens, as well as the lives
and property of Europeans of all nations."

Mr. Tower will return from his visit to the
President on Thursday and will sail for Europe
the following week. He hopes to reach St.
Petersburg by the middle of August.



Ready for the campaign of values -will you pick your choice? Money back if you think you made a mis-

Suits to order \$14.00; trousers, \$4.00. Former prices \$16.00 to trousers.

Reports received yesterday indicated the advisability of the message and the report to-day of the murder of eighteen missionaries at Tung thow, with letters from W. B. Bentley at Shanghai received vesterday showing the progress of the uprising from Pekin toward the south settled the matter.

Shah of Persia in Paris.

Special Cable Desputch to The Sun.

Paris, July 28.—The Shah of Persia arrived here this afternoon. President Loubet and the members of the Cablinet met the train and conducted the Shah to the Sovereign's Palace.

CHINESE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. 200 Many Cross in Order to Be Arrested and Get Free Transportation Back to China.

Austin, Tex., July 28. - The Federal authorities of the western district of Texas, which iembraces all of the Rio Grande border country, have received no definite information in regard to the alleged prospective invasion of the United States by 8,000 Chinese from Mexico. While it is admitted that bands of Chinese may be making their way toward the United States border, it is considered as improbable that the number is as great as reported. Since the new treaty between Mexico and China went into number is as great as reported. Since the new treaty between Mexico and China went into effect several months ago many thousand Chinese have arrived in Mexico direct from from China. Most of them are located in Sonora and other Pacific Coast States of Mexico. It would be possible for a force of Chinese numbering 8,000 men or more to be quickly organized in this country. It is the opinion in Federal official circles here that the Chinese in Mexico who are now making their way toward the United States border are doing so for the purpose of entering this country in order that they may get arrested and free transportation given them back to China for violation of the Exclusion act. The turbulent condition of affairs in their native country has made many of them anxious to return home, and they are well aware that the United States can be made to give them a free trip to San Francisco and across the Pacific. There has been a big increase in the number of Chinese arrested on the Rio Grande border for violation of the Exclusion act since the trouble in China arose.

## SEND 100,000 MEN TO CHINA. Declares Gov. Candler, Anti-Imperialist

and Opponent of "Militarism." ATLANTA, Ga., July 28 .- Gov. Candler, although an anti-Imperialist and an oppodecidedly in favor of sending a thirty yards of them, when they broke and American army to China so that

large American army to China so that order in that country may be restored and the perpetrators of outrases against foreigners punish d. He said to-day, when asked for his views r garding the situation in China:

"I the President intends to exert his strength in saving the lives of American citizens in China, I believe that right now is the time for him to do so"

The Governor has maintained all along that it was the duty of the United S ates to send 100,000 men to Taku at one. He is opposed to mil tarlem, but in a situation of this kind he believes the American citizens abroad should be protected and that the only way to gain that protection is through an armed force.

"Now to my mind is the time to strike, to find out the real facts and ascertain whether we have been deceived or not. I believe 100,000 men should be sent, not for the purpose of aggrandizement, or to take the part of partition, which the Powers would like to make, but solely to protect Americans in China and to give the Chinese to understand, if they are capable of grasping must be respected. At least 100,00 men will be necessary for this task, but its accomplishment will command respect everywhere, and the effect will be wholesome on our own country."

#### LIGHT ARTILLERY FOR CHINA. Two More Batteries Ordered From This Coun try-Four Batteries Ready to Sall.

WARPINGTON July 28 -Two more betterles of light artillery are to be ordered from this country to China. As yet the organizations have not been selected, but they will consist of six field guns each. Arrangements are now being made to send the siege battery from Fort Riley on the Belgian King. It is proposed to load this entire outfit, guns, arms and men, on this vessel, which will be able to sail within

on this vessel, which will be able to sail within a short time.

The arrival of the transport Lenox at Kobe, Japan, with part of the horses for the Sixth Cavalry, was reported to the War Department to-day. The Conemaugh, with the remainder of the horses, is expected to reach Kobe this afternoon. The Arab, a large freight ship, was chartered to-day and added to the transport fleet. It will take horses and mules from Seattle to Taku. The Hancock, now at San Francisco, has been loading to-day with the four batteries of light artillery and 500 marines. It will probably sail this evening or to-morrow. On Aug. 1 the Meade will leave with one battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry, the third squadron of the Third Cavalry and one company of engineers.

#### HORSES FOR GERMANS IN CHINA. 1.800 of Them to Be Shipped From San Francisco in September

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28. - Eighteen hundred horses to be used by German cavairy in China have been purchased by W. D. Grace of this city for the German Government. These animals will be sent to China on three steamers which are now China on three steamers which are now on their way here from the East. The first steamer is due here on Sept. I, the second a week later and the last about the end of September. M. J. Brandenstein is acting for the Russian Government, but he refuses to say what he has already done. Grace & Co. have complete charge of the shipment of horses for the German Government and about the time the last stramer will leave here they will send 1,000 horses from Valparatio.

The Alesia, now at Port Said, will be the first of the German transports to reach here. Then will arrive the Nurnberg and finally the Bosnia which left Philadelphia on Friday last.

#### FRENCH ARMY CHANGES. Gen. Negrier to Be Reinstated in the Superior Council of War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, July 28. - In the reorganization of the Superior Council of War Gen. Negrier will be reinstated in that body from which he was removed last year. There are various other proposed army changes. Cen. Florentin will re-\$40,00 for suits, \$5.00 to \$10.00 for place Gen. Brugere as Military Governor of

FILIPINOS KILLED.

TWO STUBBORN FIGHTS IN LUZON DURING THE WEEK.

merican Loss. Ten Men Killed and Fourteen Wounded - Troops Under Major Wheeler Make a Charge on a Filipino Position Under a Cross Fire and Drive the Rebels Out. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Mantla, July 28.-The reports of the miliary operations during the past week show that in that period 200 Filipinos were killed and sixty-two were captured. Among the prisoners taken were eight officers. Fiftysix rifles were confiscated. In the same time the Americans had ten killed and fourteen wounded.

The campaign during the last seven days developed several stubborn fights, chiefly in the mountains. Early in the week Col. Edward Godwin with Company I of the Fortleth Volunteer Infantry, and convoyed by the gun boat Callao, occupied Oroquita in Mindanao without resistance. All the inhabitants deserted the town, but on the second day of the American occupation, 600 rebels, mostly bolomen, made a savage attack on the small garrison. They were finally repulsed after losing eighty-nine killed inside the town. The American loss was two killed and three wounded On Wednesday Major Wheeler, who was following the trail of the rebel Gen. Tecson, overtook 300 insurgents. The latter selected a fortified hill and successfully resisted the Americans, until Major Wheeler made a forced

Among the latter was an officer, who was car ried on a litter for two days over the mountain PHILIPPINE CHURCH PROBLEM.

charge under a cross fire. The enemy stood

fled. The rebels had fifty killed. The Ameri-

can loss was one killed and seven wounded

Cardinal Rampolla and Ambassador Draper Said to Be Considering It. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 28 .- According to information obtained in London, some friction has arisen between the Vatican and the Washington Government, respecting the rights, privileges and property of the Church in the Philippine There is a suspicion in Cardinal Rampolla's mind that negotiations are proceeding secretly be-tween the American authorities in Manila and the insurgent chiefs, in the course of which a demand of the latter that the present Spanish clergy should be expelled from the Philippines and their property confiscated has not been rejected with indignation. The Cardinal and Ambassador Draper have had several unofficial talks and the Pope is said to be keenly in-terested.

TO RESCUE KING'S NEPHEW

talian Millionaire Going Toward the North Pole to Search for the Duke of Abruzzi. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, July 28.-Emilio Silvertri, a young talian millionaire, has almost completed the organization of an expedition to the North Pole in search of the Duke of Abruzzi, King Humbert's adventurous nephew, who left Christiana for the north on June 12, 1899. The King has expressed his gratitude and has intrusted to Silvertri letters and presents for the

Duke.

Experts believe that the Duke will be found quite comfortable, if indeed he is not out of the polar regions before Silvertri gets in. "ZAZA'S" LONDON SEASON CLOSES. An Enthusiastic Farewell for Mrs. Leslie

Carter-Next Season's Plans. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 28 .- Mrs. Leslie Carter closed her season in "Zaza" at the Garrick Theatre tonight. The actress received an enthusiastic farewell. It is announced that her manager, David Belasco, will go to Norway to visit Henrik Ibsen in reference to the latter's play, "When We Dead Awaken," in which Mrs. Carter will star in the United States next season. She will alternate this with "Zaza."

DAVID SEIGEL MISSING.

Disappears With Money and Jewelry Belonging to His Employer. Louis Simmonds, a jeweller, of 585 Fulton street, Brooklyn, has asked the Brooklyn police to search for David Seigel, 18 years old.

ponce to search for Pavid Seigel, 18 years old, who has been employed by him for the past year as a messenger. He sent the boy on Friday morning to Manhattan to deposit \$210 in cash and \$128 in checks in the Oriental Bank, and to deliver some jewelry, valued at \$150 to a Maiden lane firm. He did not return and it was found that he had deposited neither the money nor the checks and that he had not delivered the iewelry.

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